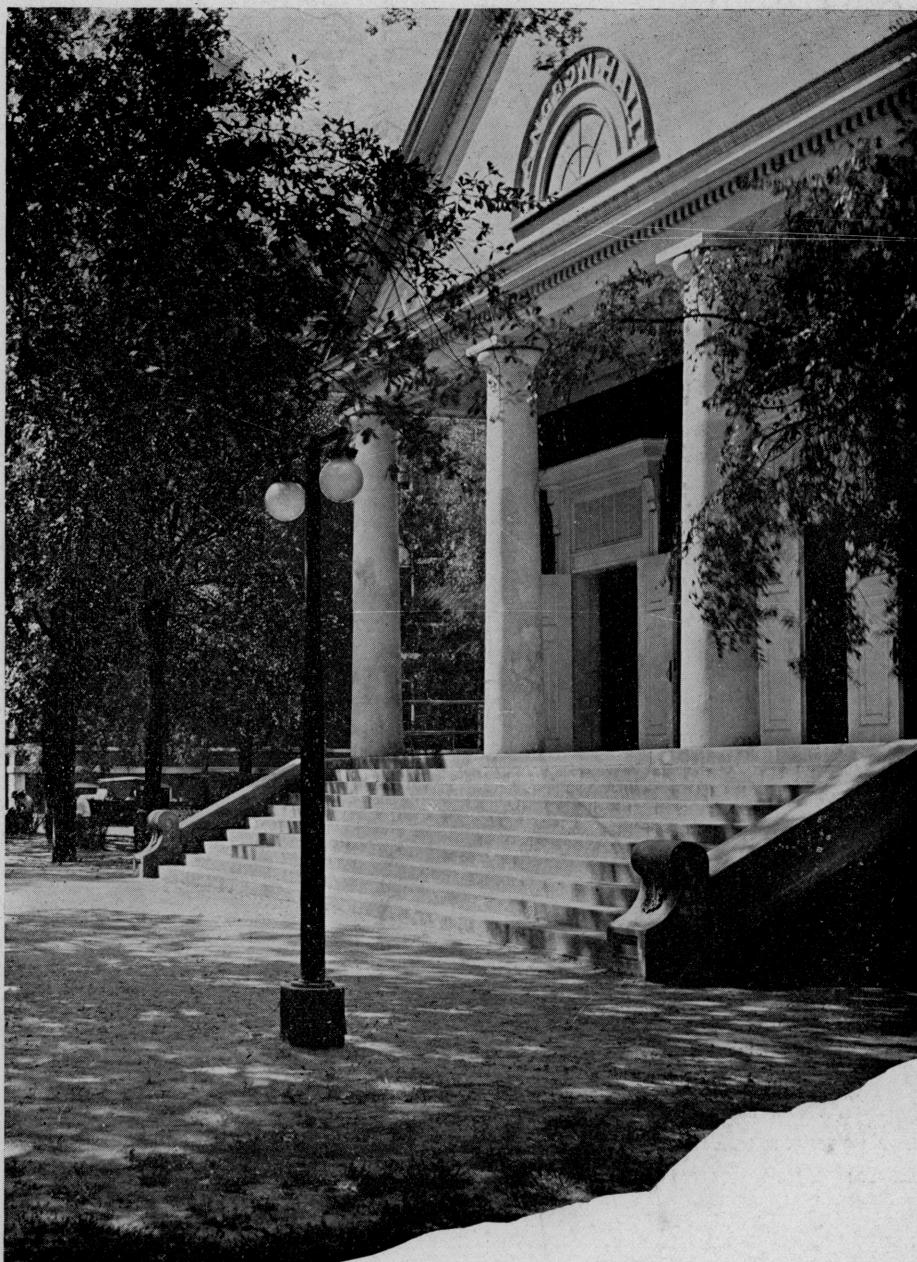


The AUBURN ALUMNUS

HIGH SCHOOL NUMBER

Miss Sarah Williford
Auburn, Ala.
c/o Ag. Library



LANGDON HALL

MAY - JUNE 1933

8, 9



The famous "19th Hole" on the Leviathan

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Alabama Polytechnic Institute

Auburn, Alabama

Letter to High School Students

My dear High School Graduate:

That the economic, social, and business structure of this nation are being reshuffled and reorganized is apparent. Daily the newspapers and the radio broadcasting stations bring stories to us, recording achievements and unfolding plans.

Out of this "New Deal" there will arise, we believe, a greater, a more useful, and a more lasting structure. Our conclusion is based upon our faith in President Roosevelt and the type of men with whom he has surrounded himself. Many of these were called by President Roosevelt direct from colleges to Washington to assist him in the gigantic reorganization work which he is inspiring and directing.

And the place occupied by college-trained men and women in this new structure will be extended and enlarged, because the designers and builders are men and women who think and work in college terms and on the high plane of college ideals.

Will you be ready to occupy your place when the reorganization is completed,—when new conditions, new relations, and new practices are established? If not ready, where will you be? Whose mistake will it be?

It is now your duty and your responsibility to answer these questions for yourself. No one can answer for you. It is up to you to decide and to act.

It may appear to you that four years is a long time to stay in college. You may wonder if it is worth the time and expense.

If you are inclined to conclude "I can't" I ask you to imagine for yourself where you will be and what you will be doing four years hence if you do not go to college. Think it over, remembering that four years will pass rapidly; and that four years is a tiny portion of a normal life period for a man or a woman.

May I remind you also that men and women have achieved—and are achieving—in proportion to their training, plus their knowledge, their diplomacy, their integrity, and their energy.

It is, for example, the trained editor who writes intelligent and forceful editorials, the trained lawyer who is successful at the bar, the trained physician who protects and preserves health, the trained engineer who builds automobiles and runs railroad trains, the trained farmer who succeeds in farming, the trained teacher who succeeds in teaching, the trained banker who succeeds in finance, the trained statesman who succeeds in politics, the trained merchant who succeeds in business, and, in fact, the trained man or woman who succeeds in any other worthy vocation, occupation, or profession.

The Alabama Polytechnic Institute offers you an opportunity to obtain the training which you need to succeed in positions of leadership and responsibility,—for bigger and richer living as an outstanding citizen.

We hope that you have begun making your plans and making your financial arrangements to be in Auburn on September 5, which will be the first registration day for our 62nd session. It is necessary for you to make these arrangements at home for we have no funds for loans and no jobs to offer.

With assurance of keen interest in you and hoping that you will avail yourself of this opportunity to obtain an education at Auburn, I am,

Earnestly yours,
P. O. DAVIS,
Executive Secretary.

THE AUBURN ALUMNUS

Published Nine Times a Year by the Alumni Association of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama

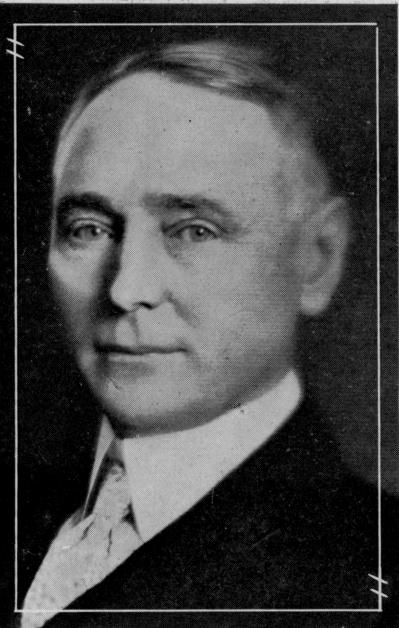
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VOLUME XIV

MAY-JUNE, 1933

NUMBERS 8 and 9

Prominent Alumni



GRADUATES of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute occupy positions of leadership in all occupations of life in nearly all parts of the world. On this page are pictured a few of the many distinguished Auburn alumni. Upper left is Lee Ashcraft, president, Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., one of the nation's largest fertilizer firms; upper center is Matthew Scott Sloan, prominent financier and utility executive of New York City; upper right is Dr. W. H. Oates, prominent physician of Mobile and member of Auburn board of trustees; left center, J. H. White, head of Alabama Natural Gas Corporation, Birmingham; right center, Judge W. H. Samford, member of the Alabama Court of Appeals, Montgomery; bottom left, Walter Henley, president of the Birmingham (Ala.) Trust and Savings Company; bottom center, Thomas Bragg, vice-president, Alabama Power Company, Birmingham, and bottom right, General Robert Lee Bullard, second in command of American Expeditionary Forces during World War.



THE AUBURN ALUMNUS

VOLUME XIV

AUBURN, ALABAMA, MAY-JUNE, 1933

NUMBERS 8 and 9

Alumni Association Passes Resolutions Supporting Warrant and Income Tax Amendments

ADOPPTION of resolutions endorsing the warrant and income tax amendments to the constitution to be voted on by the electorate July 18 and the re-election of Dr. George Blue, of Montgomery, as president featured the annual business meeting of the Alumni Association of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Monday, May 15.

It will be Dr. Blue's third term as Auburn Alumni president.

The business session followed alumni exercises in Langdon Hall. Hon. J. Thos. Heflin, of LaFayette, delivered the annual oration. Gov. B. M. Miller appeared during the exercises and spoke on the present financial condition of the State and urged ratification of the income tax and warrant amendments as means of helping the cause of education.

Senator Heflin's address was a scholarly discussion of the subject of "Money and Panics." He maintained that panics are caused by selfish financial manipulations of the "money changers of Wall Street."

Other speakers were Prof. B. H. Crenshaw, member of the Administrative Committee; President George Blue, and Coach C. A. Wynne.

At the luncheon which followed the session in Langdon Hall speakers were Judge John V. Denson, who presided as toastmaster; Gen. Robert E. Noble, of Anniston; Haygood Patterson, of Montgomery; Dr. J. V. Brown, who reported as executive secretary; C. S. Culver, of Gadsden, and others.

Pay Debts

The first of six resolutions adopted read, in part: "We favor payment of the debts of Alabama. We believe the present indebtedness of the State should be validated so there will be no question as to its legality.

"As a means of this end we pledge our support to the warrant amendment to the State constitution which is to be voted on by the electorate July 18.

"We also favor reasonable, legitimate, and fair means of providing

necessary revenue to pay the interest on these warrants and to create a sinking fund to retire them over a period of years. As a means to this end we endorse the proposed amendment to the State constitution permitting the levying of an income tax which is to be voted on by the electorate July 18."

Complete System

Another resolution favored a complete system of public education from the first grade through the college and vigorously "condemned the theory that institutions of higher learning should not be supported by the State." This resolution continued: "Any attempt to withdraw State support from colleges is a vicious thrust at the heart of democracy. Should this support be withdrawn the opportunity for college education would forever be closed to the sons and daughters of those in poor or average economic circum-

stances. Only the rich could and would enjoy college training. As a result democracy and freedom would receive a serious blow."

A third resolution commended the Administrative Committee, composed of Dean J. J. Wilmore, Prof. B. H. Crenshaw, and Dr. L. N. Duncan, for efficiency and economy in administration of the institution. It said: "With nearly all the people of the State in financial distress, they have set a splendid example of economy in administration, having reduced salaries, combined positions, and cut overhead expenses as far as is consistent with maintenance of efficiency, thereby entering fully into the spirit and necessity of the times.

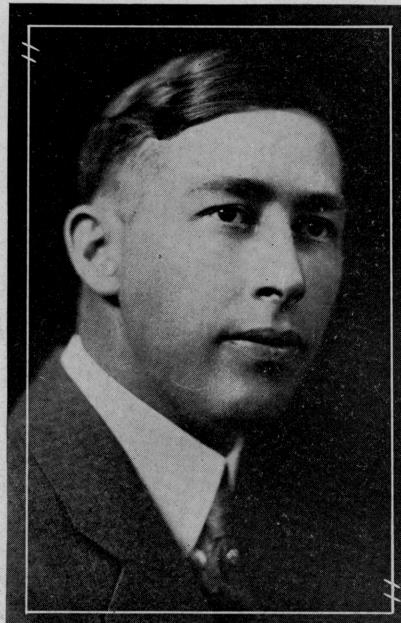
"We likewise commend the faculty for their courage, loyalty, and devotion. For the past two years the institution has received only about 25 per cent of the money appropriated by the Legislature. Since most of this had to go into fixed overhead expenses, such as those for lights, water, and supplies, payments on salaries to the faculty have been practically nil. Despite this, they have carried on efficiently, making possible continuance of a great educational institution."

Praise Coach Wynne

Another resolution lauded Coach Chet Wynne as a great coach, a splendid citizen, and a sterling gentleman; and the fifth resolution called upon Auburn alumni in each county in the State to cooperate with the organization of citizens' councils of the Parent-Teacher Association whose immediate purpose is to conduct a vigorous campaign for distribution of correct information upon educational issues; and the sixth called upon the President and Congress to continue adequate support of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Auburn will be open as usual for the summer session and also for the regular session next fall, the Administrative Committee has announced. The summer session opens June 5, the regular session September 5.

Re-Elected



DR. GEORGE E. BLUE

GREAT TEACHERS--GREAT MEN

APROFOUND reverence for knowledge and the love of youth have characterized the great teachers and great men on the Auburn faculty throughout its 61 years of educational service to Alabama and the South. Continuously since the opening of the college in 1872, the institution has had the services of great scholars and experts in technical education whose brilliant instruction and wise council have inspired the 6,086 men and women who have graduated at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and more than 20,000 others who have attended the Institution.

Though equipment and buildings are important—and Auburn has placed proper emphasis on these—it has been the supreme thought of Auburn's presidents through the years that "great teachers make a great educational institution." Men of national reputation have served on the faculty since the beginning.

In point of service Dr. George Petrie, head professor of history and dean of the graduate school, is the senior member of the Auburn faculty. He came to Auburn in 1887. Many outstanding historians received their college training and love of history from the inspiration and instruction of Dr. Petrie. As an en-

tertaining lecturer and teacher of history Dr. Petrie ranks among the nation's best.

Dean John J. Wilmore, of the school of engineering, and at present chairman of the administrative committee, came to Auburn in 1888. Under his wise leadership the school of engineering has trained many of the foremost engineers and industrial leaders throughout the country.

Prof. B. H. Crenshaw, a great teacher of mathematics, heads this department of the college. He has written numerous books in this field and brings to the students in his classes a vast knowledge of mathematics and long teaching experience. Professor Crenshaw has taught at Auburn since 1891 and is now one of the members of the administrative committee.

At the head of the school of veterinary medicine is Dr. C. A. Cary, one of the world's leading veterinarians. Since coming to Auburn in 1892, Dr. Cary and his staff, including Dr. I. S. McAdory, who joined the faculty in 1904, have trained veterinarians who are now at the forefront of their profession in many states.

Dean C. L. Hare, of the school of chemistry and pharmacy, also began his career at Auburn in 1892. Facilities of this school have recently been

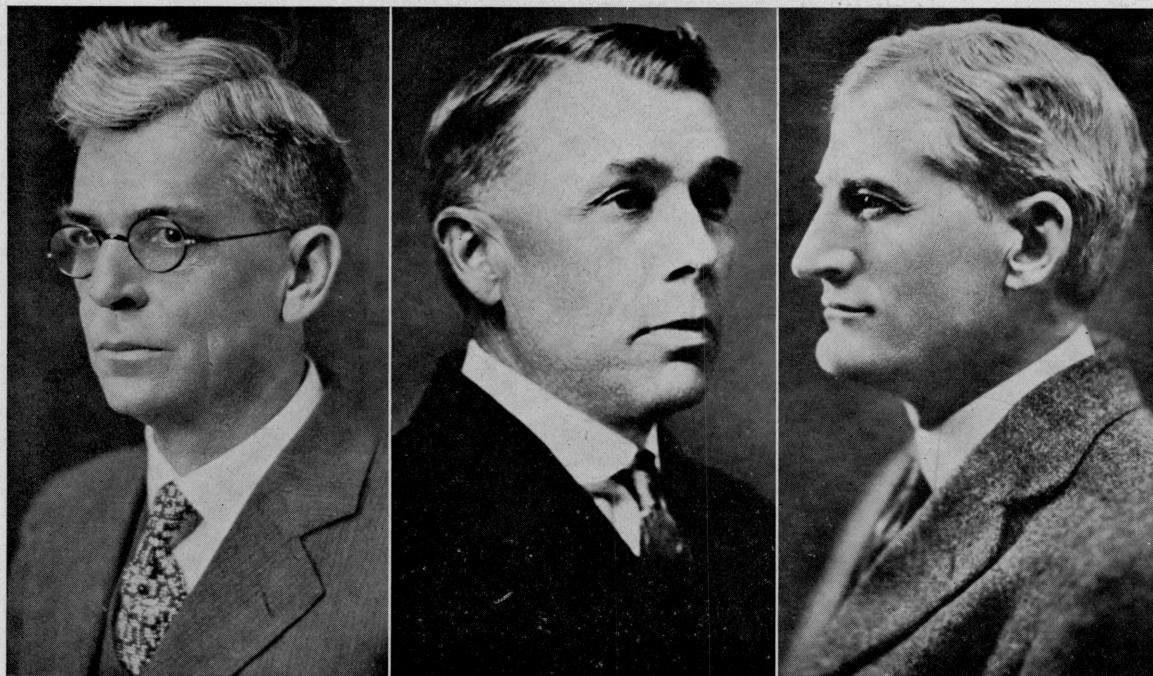
enhanced by erection of the magnificently equipped Ross Chemical Laboratory. Dean Hare is another of Auburn's great teachers and a man whose wise council is constantly sought by his students.

Training for engineering students in mechanical drawing and machine design is headed by Prof. M. Thomas Fullan whose skill as an instructor has prepared many engineers in these subjects since 1897.

Two years later Auburn was fortunate in securing the services of A. St.C. Dunstan, head professor of electrical engineering. Professor Dunstan's rare qualities as a superb teacher are vouched for by all Auburn men who have studied under him during the intervening years. W. W. Hill, also professor of electrical engineering, is an able instructor in electrical engineering and has been connected with the institution since 1900.

Two other senior members of the engineering school are Charles W. Hixon, professor of mechanical engineering, who began teaching at Auburn in 1908 and Albert L. Thomas, professor of engineering drawing, who began his service here in 1905. Professor Hixon is regarded as a 'mechanical genius' and is an instruc-

(Continued on next page)



MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, WHO DIRECT THE AFFAIRS OF THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. THEY ARE (LEFT TO RIGHT) PROF. B. H. CRENSHAW, DEAN JOHN J. WILMORE, CHAIRMAN, AND DR. L. N. DUNCAN.

AUBURN--A New Idea In Education

THE Alabama Polytechnic Institute, known affectionately as Auburn, is the outgrowth of a new and modern idea in education.

As this "fresh western world" developed, following creation of the United States, there came a realization that the progress of the Nation in industry, agriculture, commerce, and intellectual development depended upon the higher education of the masses.

Up to about 1850 most of the American universities and colleges were private institutions. They confined themselves principally to teaching the traditional classics, letters, and scholastic subjects. The scientific, technical, and practical as applied to the industries and trades—in which the vast majority of the people were engaged—were not recognized. Higher education was limited largely to those who planned to enter the professions. There was little attempt to give training in the application of the physical sciences to agriculture and industry.

A Great Law

As a result there arose out of the spirit, desire, philosophy, and needs of the great masses of the American people a great Federal law which resulted in the establishment in each state of the Union an institution of higher learning similar to that located at Auburn. This law, passed by Congress June 2, 1862, donated lands to the several states—"for the endowment, support and maintenance, of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other sciences and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

As a result of this legislation the so-called Land-Grant colleges, of which Auburn is one, came into existence. For the first time in history all classes of people—farmers, artisans, merchants, bankers, technicians, scientists, homemakers, engineers—were to be provided with the opportunity of higher education

on the same basis as clergymen, physicians, and lawyers.

Applied Science

The peculiar field of service occupied by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, as clearly recognized today and as contemplated in the original act, is that of "liberal and practical education in the several pursuits and professions in life." It is the field of applied science. This field includes agriculture and all that pertains to the soil and production from it; engineering, and the principles and appliances that relate to the use of natural power and machinery; architecture, building, and construction; forestry and forest products; business, banking, and the administrative procedures of commerce; veterinary medicine; home economics and the family as a factor in society; the training of teachers; chemistry and its relation to agriculture, industry, and life; training in military

science; and the broad foundation of the arts and sciences that is essential to good citizenship. It is a field that offers the greatest opportunity for service. It is close to the people. It demands original research and creative scholarship.

A New Idea

Thus Auburn is more than a college. It is the culmination of a new idea and a fresh philosophy. Like the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence it came as a result of the desire of the people that the level of achievement and opportunity should not be limited by a standard of wealth, privilege, or patronage. It relates itself to the daily lives of the people, training citizens to render practical service in commerce, industry, and agriculture. It contributes directly and effectively to the development of the State through the training of leaders for effective service.

(Continued from page 4)

tor of exceptional ability. Professor Thomas is an expert in his field and a highly competent instructor.

At the head of the department of English is Prof. James R. Rutland whose scholarly instruction has brought him a huge number of life-long friends among former students who have studied under him. He has been at Auburn since 1904.

The third member of Auburn's administrative committee is Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of the extension service. Dr. Duncan has been connected with the Institution since 1905 and is nationally recognized as a leader in agricultural development.

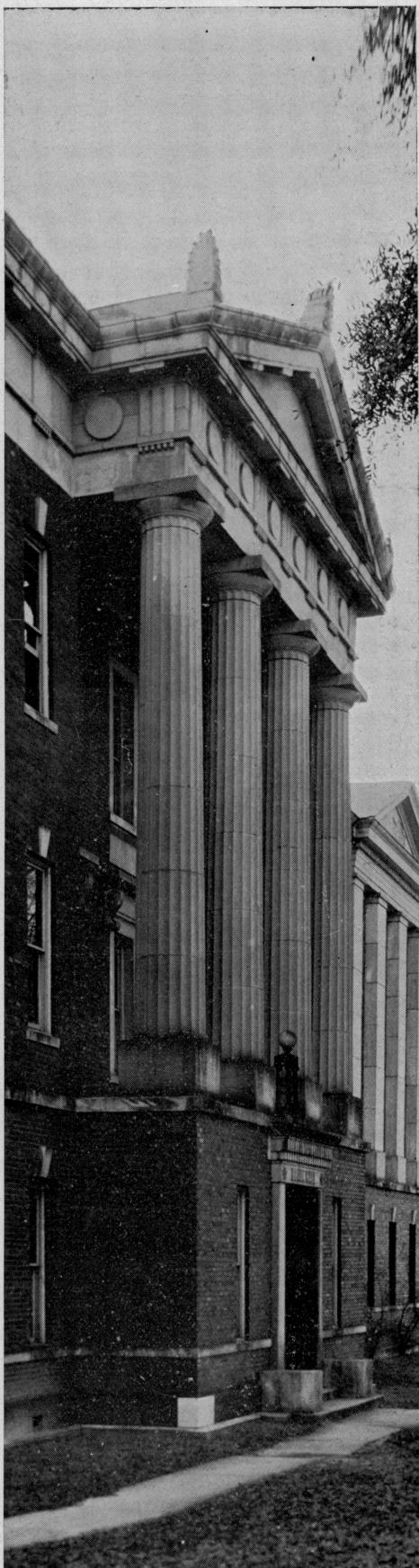
Since 1909 Dean M. J. Funchess, of the school of agriculture, has taught agronomy at Auburn where he has been instrumental in developing agricultural instruction and research here to its present high place of importance.

Other distinguished deans at Auburn whose terms of service have not been as long as those of others but who direct indispensable divisions of the Institution are Dean Zebulon Judd, education; Dean Frederic Child Biggin, architecture and allied arts; Dean John W. Scott, science and literature; Miss Louise P. Glanton, home economics; Major G. H. Franke, military science; Prof. E. W. Camp, textile engineering.



SAMFORD HALL TOWER

NECESSARY EXPENSES VERY REASONABLE



BROUN ENGINEERING HALL

NECESSARY expenses for students at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute are very reasonable. College fees total \$65.00 per session, or \$32.50 per semester, payable upon registering at the beginning of each semester. The student-activities fee (which includes athletics, Glomerata, Plainsman, band, and other student activities) is \$10.00 for the first semester and \$7.50 for the second. A contingent deposit of \$4.00 is required of each student upon registering. This fee, less breakage and damage charges, is returned at the end of the session. A special fee of \$5.00 per semester is paid by each student in veterinary medicine. Laboratory courses in chemistry, pharmacy, and home economics require laboratory fees.

Each freshman upon registering is required to pay a fee of \$16 for a military uniform, military texts, and supplies. Class dues are \$1 for each senior and junior, 75 cents for each sophomore, and 50 cents for each freshman.

Table board varies from \$150 to \$200 per session or half these amounts for a semester. Room rent varies from \$45 to \$70 per session. A few students who live in cooperative boarding clubs have succeeded in reducing these amounts.

Books and other supplies vary from \$25 to \$40 per session. Laundry is \$15.00 per semester, or \$30 per session. This includes pressing and dry cleaning.

Adding the above we find that



POLO, TRACK AT AUBURN

necessary expenses at Auburn vary from \$350 to \$450 per session. By rigid economies some make it for less than \$350 per session.

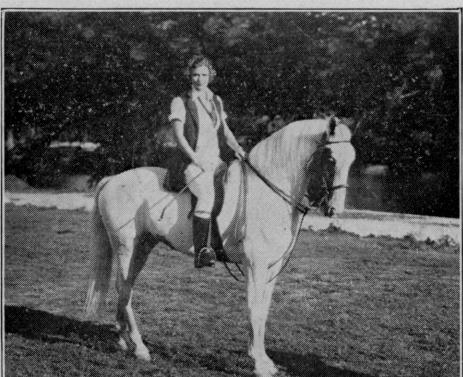
Students who are not residents of Alabama pay a non-resident fee of \$25 per semester or \$50 per session.

Auburn offers a splendid course in architecture and allied arts. It is not necessary for Alabamians to go out of the State for training in this profession since the Auburn school ranks high among those of the Nation.



A TYPICAL AUBURN FRATERNITY HOUSE

WOMEN STUDENTS AT AUBURN



ABOVE, RIDING; BELOW, DANCE ORCHESTRA

AUBURN is one of the oldest co-educational institutions in the South. Women have been regularly in attendance since 1892. During the past year more than 200 women students were in college at Auburn.

All courses at Auburn are open to women. Special courses in home economics—particularly for the training of county home demonstration agents and teachers of vocational home economics—are offered.

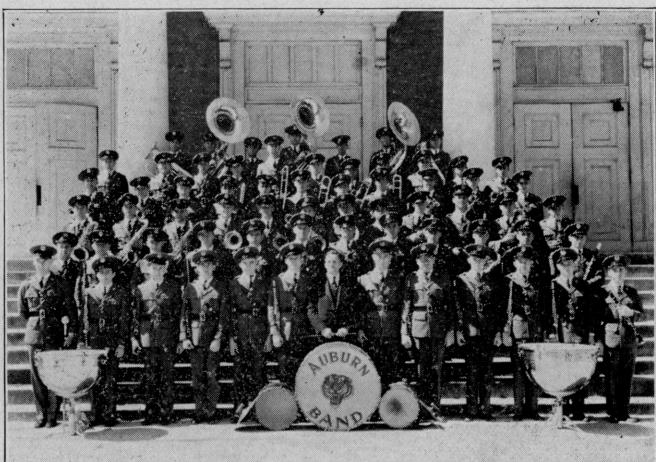
But women register in nearly all the courses. Many of them take courses in the school of education as

preparation for the teaching profession. Others register in the school of architecture, where they take courses in architecture, landscape architecture, interior decoration, and commercial and graphic arts. The school of science and literature also attracts a number of women who are interested in obtaining a general education. Some women have registered in the schools of chemistry, engineering, and agriculture.

One of the most attractive features among student activities for women each year is the ladies' riding class. Horses are available through the school of military science, and women students at Auburn have a fine opportunity for recreation and training in equitation.

Smith Hall is a dormitory devoted to the housing of women students. It is a handsome brick structure with comfortable rooms. A number of the women students live there. Others live in houses designated and sponsored by the Institution with resident matrons who are under supervision of the Institution in charge. Miss Zoe Dobbs is dean of women.

Before entering the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, a new student must submit an application which contains information concerning his credits and other things. Prospective students are urged to do this in advance to facilitate registering. Write for an application blank and also blank for report of physical examination.



THE FAMOUS AUBURN BAND



SMITH HALL, HOME FOR WOMEN

What Became of the Classmates?

Ex.-'93

A. R. Jones, who attended Auburn in 1892-93, is teaching near Eclectic. He hopes to have one son and one daughter in Auburn next year.

1910

Walter Alex Brown is connected with the wholesale drug concern of Brannon and Carson Co. of Columbus, Ga.

1916

Thomas Holmes Chapman, '16, is farming near Demopolis.

1920

Dr. Roy Turner, who is now connected with the Tulane Medical School, New Orleans, addressed pre-medical students here recently on "The Modern Trends of the Medical Profession."

Dr. Turner was on his way to Washington to attend the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. He is assistant professor of experimental medicine at Tulane. After graduating from Auburn, Dr. Turner studied medicine at Johns Hopkins, later serving his internship at the New Haven (Conn.) hospital.

Ex.-1920

William Spratling has written an excellent book titled "Little Mexico". His address in Mexico is Calle De Las Delicias 23, Taxco, Gro., Mexico, and he may be addressed in New York City at 139 East 46th Street. The book is a series of short sketches, depicting life in Mexico, and is illustrated by the author. It has attracted much favorable comment.

Ex.-'21

Julian Hall, editor of The Dothan Eagle, and newly elected Senator from Houston and Henry, has twice filled the shoes of his father, the late W. T. Hall.

Upon the death of the latter in 1924, Julian Hall, his eldest son, succeeded to the editorship of The Eagle. Early this year the people of Houston and Henry elected him to the State Senate to fill out the unexpired term of J. Hubert Farmer, who resigned.

By his unopposed nomination and election Mr. Hall came into an office which was held by his father in the Legislature of 1915.

Ex.-'23

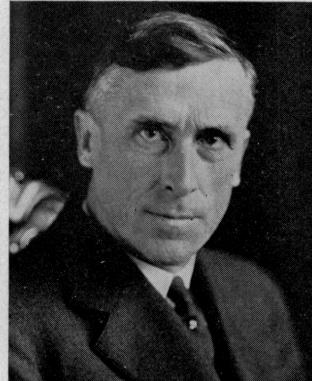
William Galt has written a book titled "Phyloanalysis," a copy of which has been received by the College library. The volume was published this year in London and distributed in this country by the Baker and Taylor Company of New York City.

Mr. Galt is now with the Lifwynn Foundation in New York City, 27 East 37th Street. The book was written as a master's degree thesis at Columbia University.

1928

J. H. Rumbley, now a graduate student at Auburn, has been elected principal of the Hayneville High School for next year. Rumbley received his baccalaureate degree at Auburn in 1928 and is now candidate for the degree Master of Science. His experience in teaching includes four years. He is from Monroe County.

IN MEMORIAM



O. E. EDWARDS

Ogden Ellery Edwards, specialist in patent law, with offices at 233 Broadway, New York City, died on May 10 at his home in Brooklyn, after an illness of several months. Mr. Edwards, who was fifty-nine years old, was a member of the Committee of 1,000 chosen in 1931 to assist in the legislative investigation of the city government.

He was born in Kent, England, a son of the late Ogden Ellery Edwards, a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards. He was graduated from Ala-

bama Polytechnic Institute in 1894, studied law at George Washington University, and after being admitted to the bar in Washington, began a private practice in 1902 in New York, specializing in patents, trademarks and copyrights.

Mr. Edwards has been active in Republican politics and several years ago was offered the Congressional nomination from his district, which he declined so as not to interrupt his law practice.

Surviving are his wife, the former Edna Affeld; a son, Ogden E. Edwards, Jr., and a daughter, Miss Melinda C. Edwards, both of Brooklyn.

Mr. Edwards was one of the moving spirits of the active alumni chapter in New York City. He was one of the outstanding Auburn men among the older alumni. His death marks the passing of an alumnus whose long and successful career has reflected honor upon his Alma Mater. For a number of years he served as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Alumni Association.

DR. JOHN O. RUSH, '99

Dr. John O. Rush died at his home in Mobile early in the morning of February 14 following a heart attack during the night.

Dr. Rush, a leader in alumni affairs and a tireless worker in behalf of his Alma Mater, was the son of the Rev. J. W. Rush, pastor of the traditional Court Street Methodist Church at Montgomery many years ago.

Auburn men will miss the presence of this energetic alumnus. His death brought great sadness to a wide circle of friends in the Alumni Association.

Graduating here in 1899, Dr. Rush later received the Ph.G. and M.D. degrees. For some years he was connected with the medical department of the University of Alabama.

J. R. CRAWFORD, Ex.-'73

The Rev. J. R. Crawford, 82, thought to be the oldest living former student of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, died on May 1, at the home of his daughter in Gadsden. He was a student at Auburn in 1873.

Born and reared in Auburn, Mr. Crawford spent the past 12 years in Gadsden. He was a member of the Alabama Methodist Conference. Surviving are his daughter, Mrs. J. T. Leek, of Gadsden, at whose home he died, and two grandchildren.

The Painless Operation



... High up under the dome of Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital, far removed from the wards so that the screams of sufferers under the knife will not horrify the ward patients, is the Hospital's famed operating amphitheatre. Many a medical student dreads the operations he is privileged to watch, frequently faints. But one day last week Dr. John C. Warren, Boston surgeon, led a group of surgeons and students (class of 1847) up the long stairs, eager, hurrying.

For there beckoned an interesting experiment—surgery without pain. Dr. William Thomas Green Morton, 27-year old Boston dentist, thought it possible, had experimented to that end with ether, a volatile, pungent chemical compound capable of producing insensibility. He had tried it on animals, on himself, then on his patients while extracting the roots of decayed teeth. Finally he had obtained permission from Dr. Warren to let him test his drug before an audience. One Gilbert Abbott, with a tumor on his neck, was to be the first trial.

At 11 a.m. the last privileged student hurried into the amphitheatre. Experimentee Abbott, fidgeting on the operating-table, looked anxiously at the clock. Casual talk ceased, sudden silence prevailed as the minute-hand crawled past the hour, and Dr. Morton did not appear. "He and his anesthetic! Humbugs both, no doubt!" mumbled a doctor. It became five minutes past eleven, ten, then a quarter after. The patient stirred uneasily. Dr. Warren selected an instrument, advanced to the table—useless to delay proceedings any longer. As his knife poised for the incision, Dr. Morton, breathless, apologetic, rushed in. He held in one hand a curious globe-and-tube apparatus.

In eager concentration, tensely expectant, the waiting group of surgeons and students watched while the newcomer—a charlatan perhaps, a genius possibly—adjusted his peculiar inhalation apparatus to the patient's mouth and with tense composure administered

his anesthetic. Veiled skepticism revealed itself when the patient reacted suddenly in wild exhilaration, but this exuberance subsided, relaxation took its place, then unconsciousness. Skepticism was routed, amazement paramount. Said Dentist Morton to Surgeon Warren: "Your patient is ready."

Dr. Warren began to operate, proceeded quickly, in five minutes had finished. From the patient came no cry of pain, no agony of distress, only slight movements, mumbled words as from one who stirs on the borderland of sleep....

"This, gentlemen," exclaimed Surgeon Warren, "is no humbug."

Awake, Gilbert Abbott said, "I felt no pain."

So, in part, had TIME been published in October, 1846, would TIME have reported the first public demonstration of ether as a surgical anesthetic. So, too, would TIME have reported how one Dr. Crawford Williamson Long, of Georgia, came forward later saying that he had used ether four years previous, had given it up as impractical.... So, too, would TIME have reported the bitter persecution that came to Dentist Morton when he patented his discovery as "Letheon"; the seizure of "Letheon" by the U. S. Government for its own uses; the claims of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the Boston chemist from whom Dentist Morton had obtained his ether; the division of the Paris Academy of Medicine's 5,000 franc Monthyon Prize for 1852 between these two, with Morton proudly refusing his share; the long Congressional investigations resulting in nothing, and Dentist Morton's death in poverty in 1865.

Cultivated Americans, impatient with cheap sensationalism and windy bias, turn increasingly to publications edited in the historical spirit. These publications, fair-dealing, vigorously impartial, devote themselves to the public weal in the sense that they report what they see, serve no masters, fear no groups.

TIME

The Weekly Newsmagazine

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$5 : 205 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY : 15 CENTS AT ALL NEWSSTANDS

Something to Say

— *not just saying something*



they Satisfy

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A friend of CHESTERFIELD writes us of a salesman who had "something to say":

"I dropped into a little tobacco shop, and when I asked for a pack of Chesterfields the man smiled and told me I was the seventh customer without a break to ask for Chesterfields. 'Smoker after smoker,' he said, 'tells me that Chesterfields click . . . I sell five times as many Chesterfields as I did a while back.'"

Yes, there's something to say about Chesterfields and it takes just six words to say it—"They're mild and yet they satisfy."